property before he dies.

John Stuart Mill lays it down as one

amount of his taxable property, but as he needs it. The more perfectly government fulfills its functions, the more valuable it is to the citizen. That value is exactly registered. It doesn't increase wages; it isn't registered in higher interest or larger profits. The value of a perfect government is not in proportion to the amount of its expenditures. If it were measured in this way our former county board might be considered the most valuable

might be considered the most valuable we ever had. The perfection with which a government performs its func-tions is registered in land values. I

tions is registered in land values; do not mean to say that its value is not shown in the health, happiness and prosperity of its citizens, but its material value is recorded in land values alone. The value of land is the only value created by the community. Be-

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

A Further Statement on the Important Matter.

SHALL IT BE ABOLISHED?

A WRITER WHO AGREES WITH REPRESENTATIVE TAYLOR.

Arguments of Those Who Favor the Death Pennity Reviewed and Briefly Answered-Ground Taken by Those Who Favor the Bill Now Peuding in the Legislature.

To the Editor of The Herald:

Will you kindly afford space in your columns for a communication supplemental to the speech made in the state legislature last Friday by Representative Caylor, in favor of the abolishment of the death penalty?

Being the only paper in the city giving an extended synopsis of Mr. Taylor's re-marks, I take it the Herald is willing to accord a public hearing of this very im-portant matter now pending in the house. First, permit me to say that the committee reporting the bill in favor of abolishing capital punishment from the Representative Taylor for his able championing of the measure, are worthy of commendation. The movement is evispirit which characterizes an enlightened

our times as rapidly as the populanourth—The influence of capital purment on the public conscience is insous The infliction of the death peny brutalizes all who have to do with
officers, attorneys, judges, juries, extioners and witresses. Executions are
eat besons by the state in what when
the by the individual is the greatest
orimes. Thus if educates to a low estate of life, familiarizes the populain with violence, and increases crimlity. Hundreds know of the offense
punished. An English clergyman vis167 convicts under sentence of death,
of these 164 had witnessed execuits.

Fifth—The fact that the death penalty is a finality is one of the greaten objections to it, because in the case of the execution of innocent persons a pardon cannot be made effectual, nor can the grave give up its dead, When innocent men are sent to death, the mistake is irreparable; in fact, it is nothing less than a premeditated crime,

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committed, eften with malice afore-thought, by society in the name of law. Hundreds of people have been put to death for crimes they never committed; the certain proof of their inocence came too late! For this reason no preumedial panalty should ever be inflicted. Life can-not be given, it should not be taken. It is invisible. Sixthe-lin sibles and consider

not be given, it should not be taken. It is invicibile.

Sixth—In states and countries where the death penalty has been done away murder has decreased. Lynchings are more frequent where capital punishment as a penalty prevails.

Seventh—Since this penalty is repugnant and degrading when inflicted on male criminals, how much more shocking and brutalizing is it when women and minors are the victims.

Eighth—It is now regarded that murderers are insane or become insane before they are executed. Yet no one can be found to advocate the infliction of the death penalty on insane people who commit murder. Why then put to death a murderer who becomes insane?

Ninth—By far the vaster majority of people shudder at the thought of being executioners and protest their unwillingness that relative or frietil of their soul dengage in such an undertaking. Cultivated and refined people, not even those who advocate the penalty, are willing to inflict it. The service is invariably rendered by those of intellectual and ethical inferiority.

TESTIMONIES AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY.

B. Reed.
In view of the arguments and testimonies against the death penalty, it appears to those who favor its abolition incomprehensible that men still advocate it velocmently, and it certainly seems inconsistent that a believer in Christianity should advocate the gospel and the galow as remedial agencies of civilized life.

A. B. T. Salt Lake City, March 22, 1898.

TROUBLE, SURE,

Cutters Imported to Take the Place of Strikers.

CINCINNATI, March 22.—The strike of the clothing cutters has continued here three weeks without concessions from either side. Yesterday clothing cutters arrived from New York for Mayer, Scheur, Croper & Co., and they go to work tomorrow. The strikers had an orderly meeting today and claim they are not concerned over the importation of cutters as the sympathic strike will continue as heretofore and the manufacturers cannot get their work done. F. I. McGuire, general secretary of the Carpenters' National Brotherhood, addressed a large meeting here today. The bricklayers have not adjusted their differences and some trouble is expected at the opening of the building season.

A BANKER MISSING.

CATLETTSBURG, Ky., March 22.—G. M. Witten, ex-mayor, ex-police judge and retired banker, has been missing since March 14. The river and Catlett creek have been diedged in vain and truguiries sent to all parts of the country but no trace of the wealthy man can be found. He is prominently connected here and no expense is being spared to locate his whereabouts. He had about \$5,000 on his person when last seen here.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

CONSIDERED IN CONJUNCTION WITH TAXATION.

Dresser on the Eight Hour Law-Class Legislation-Taxing of Mortgages-A Suggestion from France -Effects of a Tax on Land Values.

Our legislature is certainly very kinddisposed towards labor. They have
assed quite a number of bills in the
assed quite a number of bills in the
assed quite a number of bills in the
atterests of the workingman, the latest
eing the eight hour law. It fixes
aght hours as a legal day in all mines
of the requirements of a perfect system of taxation that it shall "take
from each man in proportion to his
ability to pay." In theory this is carried out. Yet I do not think equity
or expediency justifies this requirement. Taxes are raised for the purpose ly disposed towards labor. They have passed quite a number of bills in the interests of the workingman, the latest eight hours as a legal day in all mines eight hours as a legal day in all mines and smelters. The passing of an eight hour law has always been one of the demands of organized labor, and in response to that demand many states have passed such a law. I have never seen where it has resulted in any special benefit to the workingmen. In most cases it is a dead letter. It is so in Wyoming. An eight hour law value is exactly registered, it doesn't value is exactly registered. It doesn't TESTIMONIES AGAINST THE DEATH

PENALTY.

It is said to believe that much of the prejudice in favor of the gallows may be traced to three diacreditable sources; first, the spirit of revenge, which surely does not properly belong to man; secondly, unworthy limidity, as if a powerful civilized community would be in peril fille were not sometimes taken by the government; and thirdly, blind obedience to the tradition of another age.

-Charles Summer.

I shall take for the abolition of capital punishment until I have the infallibility of human judgment demonstrated to me-Latayette.

In every country in Europe, the abolition of the death penalty and the substitution of milder penalties for the punishment of crime has been followed by a diminution of such offences and increased convictions in projec cases.

General G. N. Curils.

My objections to capital punishment may be summed up in a few words. They are:

First—I hate revenge. If I am revenge-ful I hate myself for being so. Vengeance is a barbarbous, cruel and malignant passion, which I could not teach my chilso in Wyoming. An eight hour law was passed there a few years ago ap-plying to mine workers and employees of the railroads outside of train hands.

dence of that progressive and lummar spirit which characterizes an enlightene people.

Propole.

It is not expected, opposition to it has been aroused, and strong efforts will be made to derive the special punishment in their position, or will the made to death penalty which of handling criminals, it will be a maiter of interest to administrative will meter feet. Briefly and administrative will meter feet, deep the position of capital punishment, in their position, or will the legislature be interested for the position of capital punishment, in their position, or will the legislature be interested for the position of capital punishment, in their position, or will the legislature be interested for the position of the impossibility of the position of the position of the impossibility of the position of the impossibi

able to purchase only the same amount of goods that a less number of men formerly purchased.

An eight hour day has been secured in a number of trades, but it has come through force or concession and not by degislation. Where a trade is well or the fear of a strike will bring a reduction of hours or increase of wages. But the class which suffer the most severely from long hours are unable to secure any redress either through legislation or combination. Their employers are as helpless to grant them shorter hours. The generous employer who would do so could not hope to compete against his competitor who would do so could not hope to gives low wages and demands tong hours. I think it was Carlyle who said that the condition of labor in any trade is fixed largely by the meanest employer in the trade, and we see how this can be so.

I think an eight hour day for government, state and municipal work is ail right. The workingman gets the benefit of this, however, only where they naturally belong and taking them from the products of labor, where they naturally belong and taking them from the products of labor, where they are unnaturally placed, you accomplish two very desirable results. First, you discourage the holding of land in ideness. Second, you encourage labor and capital in the production of wealth. Land cannot employ labor or capital until it is put to use. Labor and capital cannot employ labor or capital until it is put to use. Labor and capital cannot engage in production until they have access to land.

We therefore see there is no necessity for their seeds and enjoyments. That he meant his world for the use of all his creatures and not for a few. Doesn't it really lock as if the solution of a good many questions about where they are unnaturally belong and taking them from the products of labor, where they are unnaturally placed, you accomplish two very desirable results. First, you discourage the holding of land in ideness. Second, you encourage labor and capital in the production of wealth. Land cannot emp

In that leave one from Four-Joses process, and the control of the

who has really paid the criminal shall reverence the sancity of human life and yet you say to the people of this state that under certain circumstances their lives are not sacred. In other words, you propose to editect the public mind so that men will not kill by declaring that you will kill. In one sentence of your statute you demand that the criminal shall reverence the sanctity of human life and in the next you show your contempt for it. You demand of him in the hot blood of hate a foreless rance which in the cold-blood of deliberation you declare you will not grant; and so the awful lesson of killing is read from your own statute book, and you give it its utmost sanctity. Thomas B. Reed.

In view of the arguments and testimonies arainst the death penalty, it ap-If our legislators had considered this fact I think they would not have tried to tax morrgages. I suppose this is designed to be in the interest of the other fellows who pay taxes. The purpose is certainty laudable and the argument plausible. Here is a rich moncy lender with several thousand dollars out on mortgages. He ought to be taxed, therefore we tax him. It is evident that he pays money into the treasury and the object of the law seems to have been accomplished. But who has really paid the taxes? The borrower. The lender simply added it to the interest, or the payment of the tax was one of the conditions upon which the money was kaned. Necessity knows no law. The man whose necessities compel him to borrow money makes. He will pay the taxes, pay for the abstract, pay the fees; pay illegal interest. This is why you can't make the mortgagee pay the taxes and usury laws are of no avail. laws are of no avail.

Nervousness

of deputies has just passed a bill levying a heavy tax upon death. When a
man dies his heirs are taxed in proportion to the amount of their inneritance and their relationship to the
deceased. If the heir is a near relative the tax is one-fourth of one percent, on small amounts, increasing to
four per cent, on an estate of \$400,000.
Distant heirs and religious institutions
have to give up twenty per cent, of
their inheritance to the government.
This is rather tough. It will result in
many cases in a man disposing of his
property before he dies. Cannot be permanently cared by the use of opiates and sedative compounds. It is too deeply scated. It is caused by an impoverished condition of the blood, upon which the nerves depend for suste nance. This is the true and only natural explanation for nervousness. Purify, onrich and vitalize the blood with

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and nervousness will disappear. Hood's Sarsaparilla will give vitality to the blood and will send it coursing through tho veins and arteries charged with the life-giving, strength building qualities which make strong nerves. If you are nervous, try Hood's Sarsaparilla and find the same relief of which hundreds of people are tel-ling in their published testimonials. Get

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value created by the community. Before the pioneers came into this valley the land had no value. As the community grew, as houses were built, as schools and churches were erected, as sidewalks, sewers, a water system and fire protection were added, land values seadily increased. The more thoroughpeople to furnish you the requisite stuff to have it with. How does a Bicycle scadily increased. The more thoroughly the city government protected the life, liberty and property of the citizen, the more valuable land became. Since then this value is created by the community as a whole, why should not the taxes—the fund required for the use of the community—come from this increment earned by the communities. want; It's the only high grade wheel made, and runs lighter than any other. Come and see them, and get a complimentary ticket to the cycle show,

We have others that we would like this increment earned by the community? Let the wealth which has been created by the individual remain in his possession, untouched of a penny by any tax gutherer.

Don't tax a man in proportion to his you to see. The Tribune, Remington and 8 models in Featherstone line. We have a superb line of Ladles' and Gent's Sweaters, Leggings, etc.

bon't tax a man in proportion to ability to pay taxes—in proportion to the wealth he has created and the ex-tent to which he has given employ-ment—but rather in proportion to the values society has created for him. Isn't this more just? Isn't it more expedient? Browning Bros. Land values seem the natural fund from which the taxes should be raised. As the community grows and the needs of government increase, so do land values. As it enlarges its sphere and assumes new functions, it needs greater revenues. But its usefulness aiso increases and this increases the value of land and enlarges the fund from which its increased expenditures must come.

155 Main St., Sait Lake City, Utah.



WASHINGTON, March 22.—The president has issued a comprehensive order extending the civil service to practically the entire Indian service, save those offices above and including that of agent, to which appointments are made by the president, and the few minor positions of a laboring character, like cooks and washerwomen. Indians who show their fitness hereafter are to be allowed appointment to any of the positions, though the secretary cannot secure transfer to positions in the classified service outside of the Indian work. The order is as follows: "In the exercise of the power vested in the president by the third paragraph of section 6 of the act entitled 'An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States, approved January 19, 1883, I hereby direct the secretary of the interior to amend the classification of the interior department so as to include among the positions classified thereunder and subject to competitive examination, clerks, assistant and control of the later of the laborate and subject to competitive examination, clerks, assistant and control of the laters after the secretary states are property clerks after the clerks after th

You May Never Know It Happened If You Fail to Read The

Put Indians shall be elegible for appointment to any of said positions on such test of fitness as may be required by the secretary of the interior and without examination or classification by the civil service commission, but they shall not be transferred from said positions to the departmental service.

"Approved March 20, 1896. "GROVER CLEVELAND."

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